1. 4,968,603, Nov. 6, 19[illegible], Determination of status [illegible]n neoplastic disease; Dennis J. Slamo[illegible] et al., 435/6, 7.23; 436/[illegible], 501; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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US PAT NO: 4,968,603 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 1 of 1

ABSTRACT:
Amplification of the HER-2/neu oncogene is related to the status of neoplastic diseases, particularly breast and ovarian adenocarcinomas. The presence of multiple gene copies in tumor cells indicates that the disease is more likely to spread beyond the primary tumor site, and that the disease therefore may require more aggressive treatment than might otherwise be indicated by other diagnostic factors. In particular, the degree of gene amplification appears to provide greater prognostic utility than either the estrogen receptor or the progesterone receptor, and provides utility equal to that of the determination of lymph node status. The information provided by the gene amplification test, however, is not duplicative with the determination of lymph node status and the two tests together provide greatly improved prognostic utility.

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1. 5,087,571, Feb. 11, 1992, Method for providing a cell culture from a transgenic non-human mammal; Philip Leder, et al., 435/240.2, 172.3, 240.1, 240.21; 800/2, DIG.1; 935/70 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,087,571 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 1 of 12

ABSTRACT:
A transgenic non-human eukaryotic animal whose germ cells and somatic cells contain an activated oncogene sequence introduced into the animal, or an ancestor of the animal, at an embryonic stage.

2. 5,030,576, Jul. 9, 1991, Receptors for efficient determination of ligands and their antagonists or agonists; Thomas J. Dull, et al., 435/69.7, 69.1; 530/350, 388.22; 536/27 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,030,576 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 2 of 12

ABSTRACT:
Hybrid receptors are provided that comprise (a) the ligand binding domain of a predetermined receptor and (b) a heterologous reporter polypeptide. The hybrid receptors are useful for convenient and large scale assay of biologically active ligands or their antagonists or agonists.

3. 4,968,603, Nov. 6, 1990, Determination of status in neoplastic disease; Dennis J. Slamon, et al., 435/6, 7.23; 436/94, 501; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,968,603 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 3 of 12

ABSTRACT:
Amplification of the HER-2/neu oncogene is related to the status of neoplastic diseases, particularly breast and ovarian adenocarcinomas. The presence of multiple gene copies in tumor cells indicates that the disease is more likely to spread beyond the primary tumor site, and that the disease therefore may require more aggressive treatment than might otherwise be indicated by other diagnostic factors. In particular, the degree of gene amplification appears to provide greater prognostic utility than either the estrogen receptor or the progesterone receptor, and provides utility equal to that of the determination of lymph node status. The information provided by the gene amplification test, however, is not duplicative with the determination of lymph node status and the two tests together provide greatly improved prognostic utility.

4. 4,957,865, Sep. 18, 1990, Cloning or expression vectors containing the avian erythroblastosis virus genome and cells transfected by these vectors; Jacques Samarut, et al., 435/235.1, 69.1, 317.1, 320.1; 935/32, 57 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,957,865 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 4 of 12

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to a virus for cloning or expression of a foreign gene, characterized in that it consists of all or part of the genome of avian erythroblastosis virus and contains at least one foreign gene situated between the 3 LTR sequences.

5. 4,937,232, Jun. 26, 1990, Inhibition of protein kinase C by long-chain bases; Robert M. Bell, et al., 514/26, 28; 536/5 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,937,232 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 5 of 12

ABSTRACT:
Compositions for inhibiting protein kinase C, comprising an inhibitory amount of a compound having the formula: ##STR1## wherein Q is a hydrophobic group; wherein X is --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 -- or --CH.dbd.CH--, which may be substituted by one or more halogens or C.sub.1 -C.sub.3 alkyl groups,
wherein Y is ##STR2## wherein W is a halogen; wherein R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 may be the same or different and are selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl groups having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, aralkyl, and aryl groups, and
wherein Z is a phosphate or an organic group, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier material; and a method for inhibiting protein kinase C using such compositions.

6. 4,935,341, Jun. 19, 1990, Detection of point mutations in neu genes; Cornelia I. Bargmann, et al., 435/6, 803; 436/501; 536/27; 935/9, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,935,341 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 6 of 12

ABSTRACT:
Oligonucleotide probes reactive with regions of neu oncogenes of mammalian origin in which the mutation causing activation of such oncogenes is contained are described, as are methods for their use in detecting the presence of neu oncogenes in tumor cells. Antibodies specific for gene products encoded by neu oncogenes are also described.

7. 4,933,294, Jun. 12, 1990, Method of detecting truncated epidermal growth factor receptors; Michael D. Waterfield, et al., 436/501; 435/4, 7.21, 7.23, 15; 436/503, 518, 813, 815, 817 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,933,294 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L15: 7 of 12

ABSTRACT:

Neoplastic and other diseases can be diagnosed by assaying a human test sample e.g. body fluid, tissue or cultured tumor explant cells, for structurally altered or abnormally expressed growth factor receptors or for the RNA transcripts of genes which encode them. For example, the assay can be for truncated EGF receptor having at least a portion of its mature amino terminus deleted. Antibodies, capable of binding a predetermined amino acid sequence within the EGF receptor, are also useful in diagnosis and therapy as are conjugates of an immunogenic polymer bound to a polypeptide fragment of EGF receptor. DNA and RNA encoding EGF receptor or [redacted]agments thereof are also [redacted]scribed.

8. 4,859,609, Aug. 22, 1989, Novel receptors for efficient determination

of ligands and their antagonists or agonists; Thomas J. Dull, et al., 436/501; 435/7.22, 7.31, [redacted]9, 968; 436/63, 503, 537; [redacted]30/402, 806, 808; 935/81, 109

US PAT NO: 4,859,609 L15: 8 of 12

ABSTRACT:
Hybrid receptors are provided that comprise (a) the ligand binding domain of a predetermined receptor and (b) a heterologous reporter polypeptide. The hybrid receptors are useful for convenient and large scale assay of biologically active ligands or their antagonists or agonists.

9. 4,837,237, Jun. 6, 1989, Therapy using glucosidase processing inhibitors; Larry R. Rohrschneider, et al., 514/62; 436/63, 64; 514/23, 283, 345, 729, 738

US PAT NO: 4,837,237 L15: 9 of 12

ABSTRACT:
A method of regulating oncogene-mediated cell transformation in a mammalian host. Oncogenes having glycosylated expression products are regulated by administering an effective amount of a processing glucosidase inhibitor: a glucosidase I inhibitor, e.g., castanospermine, N-methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin, 1-deoxynojirimycin, 5-amino-5-deoxy-D-glucopyranose; or a glucosidase II inhibitor, e.g., bromoconduritol. The glucosidase I inhibitors are preferred, particularly castanospermine (CA) and N-methyl-1-deoxynojirimycin (MdN). Oncogenes having glycosylated expression products that are ultimately expressed on the plasma membrane or secreted from transformed cells are particularly susceptible to regulation by these anti-cancer drugs. Also provided is a method of regulating the immune system of a mammalian host. Administration of an effective amount of a processing glucosidase inhibitor suppresses proliferation and differentiation of monocytic and myeloblastic cells.

10. 4,816,450, Mar. 28, 1989, Inhibition of protein kinase C by long-chain bases; Robert M. Bell, et al., 514/25, 23, 26, 28, 54; 536/5

US PAT NO: 4,816,450 L15: 10 of 12

ABSTRACT:
Compositions for inhibiting protein kinase C, comprising an inhibitory amount of a compound having the formula: ##STR1## wherein Q is a hydrophobic group; wherein X is --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 -- or --CH.dbd.CH--, which may be substituted by one or more halogens or C.sub.1 -C.sub.3 alkyl groups,
wherein Y is ##STR2## wherein W is a halogen; wherein R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 may be the same or different and are selected from hydrogen, lower alkyl groups having from 1 to 7 carbon atoms, aralkyl, and aryl groups, and
wherein Z is a phosphate or an organic group, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier material; and a method for inhibiting protein kinase C using such compositions.

11. 4,774,321, Sep. 27, 1988, DP100 EGF and insulin-binding protein from Drosophila cells; Marsha R. Rosner, et al., 530/350; 436/501; 530/303, 305, 389.1, 389.2, 399, 413

US PAT NO: 4,774,321 L15: 11 of 12

ABSTRACT:
A novel 100 kDa protein from Drosophila melanogaster (dp100) that recognizes both mammalian epidermal growth factor (EGF), insulin and insulin-related growth factors, and crossreacts with antisera against the human EGF receptor. The binding spectrum and relative binding affinities of dp100 for growth factors and hormones, related and unrelated to EGF or insulin, demonstrate that dp100 binds to insulin-like and EGF-like factors with dissociation constants ranging from 10.sup.-6 M to

10.sup.-9 M. Dp100 binds to human synthetic transforming growth factor-alpha (TGF-alpha) and insulin-like growth factor-II with the highest affinity and, unlike the mammalian EGF receptor, has the unique ability to differentiate between EGF and TGF-alpha with a difference in affinity of three orders of magnitude. Further, dp100 is able to differentiate on the basis of binding affinity between native TGF-alpha, TGF-alpha that has been synthesized chemically and TGF-alpha that has been produced in E. coli using recombinant DNA technology. The specific competition of the EGF-like and insulin-like growth factors for dp100 provides a means for identifying or assaying for the presence of, and structural and functional modifications of, these growth factors and hormones, as well as a means for purification or removal of these substances.

12. 4,736,866, Apr. 12, 1988, Transgenic non-human mammals; Philip Leder, et al., 800/2; 435/6, 172.3, 240.1, 240.2, 317.1; 536/27; 800/DIG.1; 935/32, 59, 70, 76, 111

US PAT NO: 4,736,866 L15: 12 of 12

ABSTRACT:
A transgenic non-human eukaryotic animal whose germ cells and somatic cells contain an activated oncogene sequence introduced into the animal, or an ancestor of the animal, at an embryonic stage.

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1. 5,066,581, Nov. 19, 1991, Differentiation antigen, NDA.sub.3, associated with the receptor for B cell growth factor; Nicole Suciu-Foca, et al., 435/7.24, 172.2, 240.27, 948; 436/503, 548, 811; 530/350, 388.22, 388.73, 388.75, 389.6, 395, 806, 809, 827; 935/110 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,066,581 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L17: 1 of 8

ABSTRACT:
This invention provides a purified new differentiation antigen, designated NDA.sub.3, associated with the growth and proliferation of activated B lymphocytes and characterized by a molecular weight of about 36,000 daltons.
The invention also provides an antibody capable of specifically forming a complex with purified NDA.sub.3. Another aspect of the invention provides a hybridoma which produces a monoclonal antibody that specifically recognizes the isolated NDA.sub.3.
The invention also pertains to a method for detecting B cells or helper T cells, each of which has a B cell growth factor receptor, which comprises contacting a sample which contains B cells or helper T cells with substances capable of forming complexes with the B cell growth factor receptors so as to form cellular complexes between the substances and the B cell growth factor receptors, and detecting such cellular complexes.

2. 5,038,769, Aug. 13, 1991, Method and apparatus for treating ailments; **Robert S. Krauser**, 128/203.27, 204.17 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,038,769 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L17: 2 of 8

ABSTRACT:
A method and apparatus for the delivery of a vaporized pharmaceutical or medicant for the treatment and alleviation of ailments such as, cold symptoms, asthma, certain skin infections and/or for the delivery of medicants such as insulin, growth hormones, interferon and interlukin-2. A stream of air is heated and directed to the desired area and the medicant or pharmaceutical is vaporized into the air stream for delivery to the desired area. Preferably delivery is to the mucous or other mucosa membranes or to a desired localized area of application where it is absorbed by the body. In the treatment of colds the air is introduced into the nasal passages of the cold sufferer at a hyperthermia level. A

vaporized microbicidal agent is introduced into the stream of air and into the nasal passages. The apparatus includes a housing containing a fan or blower and temperature control heating element to warm the air. The housing includes a distribution area having outlets for positioning on or about the nasal area of the user or other body area so that the warmed air is directed to flow to the desired areas. A supply of microbicidal agent or other medicant within the apparatus housing is introduced into the flow stream of the heated air by a spray device so that minute droplets of the microbicidal agent or medicant are entrained within the flow stream of the heated air. The combined effect of the heated air at hyperthermia levels and the microbicidal agent or medicant act on the affected area or are absorbed into the blood stream for beneficial results.

3. 5,004,758, Apr. 2, 1991, Water soluble camptothecin analogs useful for inhibiting the growth of animal tumor cells; Jeffrey C. Boehm, et al., 514/283, 233.2, 253; 544/125, 361; 546/48 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,004,758 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L17: 3 of 8

ABSTRACT:
Water soluble camptothecin analogs, pharmaceutical compositions comprising such analogs, and a method of inhibiting the growth of tumor cells sensitive to such analogs in an animal in need thereof.

4. 4,867,973, Sep. 19, 1989, Antibody-therapeutic agent conjugates; John W. F. Goers, et al., 424/85.91, 85.8, 86, 87; 514/2, 6, 8; 530/388.7, 388.9, 391.9, 828, 864, 866; 930/10, 22

US PAT NO: 4,867,973 L17: 4 of 8

ABSTRACT:
This invention relates to antibody-therapeutic agent conjugates having a therapeutic agent covalently attached to an antibody or antibody fragment. Also described are methods for intermediates in the preparation of antibody conjugates. Therapeutic in vivo methods utilizing such antibody-therapeutic agent conjugates are described.

5. 4,818,689, Apr. 4, 1989, Late differentiation antigen associated with helper T lymphocyte function; Nicole Suciu-Foca, et al., 435/7.24, 4, 29, 34, 35; 436/519, 536, 542, 548

US PAT NO: 4,818,689 L17: 5 of 8

ABSTRACT:
A late differentiation antigen (LDA.sub.1) expressed by activated helper cells is described. LDA.sub.1 is a membrane protein recognized by a monoclonal antibody produced by immunizing mice with an alloreactive human T cell clone with helper function. LDA.sub.1 is expressed by helper T cells optionally 9 days after activation. Anti-LDA.sub.1 monoclonal antibody blocks T cell enhancement of B-cell immunoglobulin production. Thus, LDA.sub.1 is associated with helper T cell effector function. Methods of diagnosis and therapy based upon LDA.sub.1 are also described.

6. 4,816,404, Mar. 28, 1989, Late differentiation antigens associated with helper T lymphocyte function; Nicole Suciu-Foca, et al., 530/388.75; 424/85.8; 435/70.21, 172.2, 240.27; 935/104, 110

US PAT NO: 4,816,404 L17: 6 of 8

ABSTRACT:
Late differentiation antigens (LDA.sub.1 and LDA.sub.2) expressed by activated helper cells are described. LDA.sub.1 and LDA.sub.2 are membrane proteins recognized by monoclonal antibodies produced by immunizing mice with alloreactive human T cell clones with helper function. LDA.sub.1 and LDA.sub.2 are expressed by helper T cells.

LDA.sub.1 monoclonal antibody and LDA.sub.2 monoclonal antibody block T cell enhancement of B cell immunoglobulin production. Thus, LDA.sub.1 and LDA.sub.2 are associated with helper T cell effector function. Methods of diagnosis and therepy based upon LDA.sub.1 and LDA.sub.2 are also described.

7. 4,699,136, Oct. 13, 1987, Method and apparatus for treating ailments; **Robert S. Krauser**, 128/203.22, 203.27, 204.17

US PAT NO: 4,699,136 L17: 7 of 8

ABSTRACT:
A method and apparatus for the delivery of a vaporized pharmaceutical or medicant for the treatment and alleviation of ailments such as, cold symptoms, asthma, certain skin infections and/or for the delivery of medicants such as insulin, growth hormones, interferon and interlukin-2. A stream of air is heated and directed to the desired area and the medicant or pharmaceutical is vaporized into the air stream for delivery to the desired area. Preferably delivery is to the mucous or other mucosa membranes or to a desired localized area of application where it is absorbed by the body. In the treatment of colds the air is introduced into the nasal passages of the cold sufferer at a hyperthermia level. A vaporized microbicidal agent is introduced into the stream of air and into the nasal passages. The apparatus includes a housing containing a fan or blower and temperature control heating elements to warm the air. The housing includes a distribution area having outlets for positioning on or about the nasal area of the user or other body area so that the warmed air is directed to flow to the desired areas. A supply of microbicidal agent or other medicant within the apparatus housing is introduced into the flow stream of the heated air by a spray device so that minute droplets of the microbicidal agent or medicant are entrained within the flow stream of the heated air. The combined effect of the heated air at hyperthermia levels and the microbicidal agent or medicant act on the affected area or are absorbed into the blood stream for beneficial results.

8. 4,523,589, Jun. 18, 1985, Method and apparatus for treating ailments; **Robert S. Krauser**, 128/203.27, 204.17

US PAT NO: 4,523,589 L17: 8 of 8

ABSTRACT:
A method and apparatus for the delivery of a vaporized pharmaceutical or medicant for the treatment and alleviation of ailments such as, cold symptoms, asthma and/or certain skin infections. A stream of air is heated and directed to the desired area and the medicant or pharmaceutical is vaporized into the air stream for delivery to the desired area. Preferably delivery is to the mucous or other membranes where it is absorbed by the body. In the treatment of colds the air is introduced into the nasal passages of the cold sufferer at a hyperthermia level. A vaporized microbicidal agent is introduced into the stream of air and into the nasal passages. The apparatus includes a housing containing a fan or blower and temperature control heating elements to warm the air. The housing includes a distribution area having nasal outlets for positioning on or about the nasal area of the user so that the warmed air is directed to flow into the nasal passages. A supply of microbicidal agent within the apparatus housing is introduced into the flow stream of the heated air by a spray device so that minute droplets of the microbicidal agent are entrained within the flow stream of the heated air. The combined effect of the heated air at hyperthermia levels and the microbicidal agent act on the cold viruses or bacterias housed in the nasal passages so as to alleviate cold systems.

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L1              5 S V(2W)ERBB
L2             12 S ERBB
L3           9451 S DNA OR [redacted]A OR NUCLEIC
L4             12 S L2 AND L3
L5             12 S L1 OR L2
L6              1 S MAC117
L7              0 S PMAC117
L8              7 S PMAC
L9              8 S L6 OR L8
L10             1 S L5 AND L9
L11          4028 S KING?/IN OR KRAUS?/IN OR AARONSON?/IN
L12            29 S L3 AND L11
L13             0 S L4 AND L12
L14             1 S L9 AND L11
L15            12 S L5 NOT L14
L16            29 S L12 NOT L15
L17             8 S CANCER AND L16

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